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RED ARMY PRESSURE ON E. FRONT SHIFTS AS NEW DRIVE BEGUN

Attacks Launched North of Warsaw and South of Rozan—Pincer Operation Seen

Domei

BERLIN, October 11.—Aften heavy artillery preparation, Red Army forces yesterday launched new attacks north of Warsaw and south of Rozan in a sudden shift of pressure from the Narey sector to form what is expected to be another pincer operation against East Prussia while Soviet forces farther north in Lithuanian territory increased pressure toward Tilsit on the other side of East Prussia.

German divisions guarding the southern borders reacted immediately with counter-attacks and checked or repulsed the Red advance columns, and local dents were eliminated or narrowed down. Thus far the Soviets formed one two-kilometer breach in the Rozan region, 25 kilometers southwest of Ostrolenka.

The other Soviet prong stretching from Siauliai toward Tilsit on the eastern East Prussian border was intercepted in front of the border positions. After grim fighting the town of Tauroggen was abandoned, but all subsequent attempts to break through were abortive.

In the adjacent fighting sector to the north, Red troops yesterday reached the Baltic Sea north and south of the port of Memel and completely encircled the German garrison there. The Reds relentlessly attacked the port city with tanks and motorized troops, but failed in face of stubborn resistance.

Soviet attacks against the Libau [illegible] position of Riga were far less successful, 46 tanks being lost during the fighting. The thrust toward Libau could not get beyond the Siauliai-Libau railroad. The Soviets were met in the area of Moscheiken by vigorous German counter-attacks against the front and flanks and were driven back. Attacks against Riga were just as fruitless and costly. Fighting in front of Riga and on the Svorbe peninsula continued until late in the evening.

Suffer Heavily in Hungary

In Hungarian territory, the great Soviet pincer movement involving one thrust trying to break through the East Beskide passes into Hungary and the other column from Arad advancing along the eastern bank of the Tisza toward Debrecen has stil not been completed as both thrusts were dealt heavy blows yesterday by German and Hungarian troops.

Extremely strong Soviet tank spearheads which advanced along the Tisza River northward toward Debrecen were cut off from the main forces on the length of 30 kilometers by a German tank counter-thrust which sliced the Red column from the northwest. The huge gap was torn between Szolnok and Korsok and during the battle lasting a few hours 68 Soviet tannks were knocked out. Likewise the northern thrust for a break-through into Slovakia was completely stopped by German and Hungarian troops stationed along the border.

Thus the tank battles raging in the Debrecen sector continued with the Soviets isolated from their main force, while German tank formations poured on it from the west and east.

Also in southern Hungary, German and Hungarian troops repulsed Soviet attempts to cross the Tisza at various points, and mopping up of the western bank between Szeged and Csongrad made great headway in fierce battles southwest of Debrecen. In two days of fighting 162 Soviet tanks were destroyed in this sector, while in addition tremendous booty, including prisoners, was captured.

Reich Fighters Cooperate

Domei

BERLIN, October 11.—All focal points of the fighting on the Eastern Front extending from north to south saw strong German battleplane formations in action yesterday helping the ground forces to combat the Soviet columns.

Bombs were unloaded on Soviet tank and troop concentrations in the southern sector particularly in the Debrecen region where apart from numerous tanks and guns 75 vehicles were destroyed. Hungarian fighters also attacked the Soviet bridgehead on Tisza River.

GERMANY
POLAND
HUNGARY
RUMANIA
YUGOSLAVIA
BULGARIA
Danube R.

BULGARIAN TROOPS TOLD TO LEAVE YUGOSLAVIA

British, American and Soviet Representatives to Surpervise Evacuation

Special to the Japan Times

ZURICH, October 11.—The Governments of Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States have demanded the evacuation of Yugoslavia and Greece by Bulgarian troops within 15 days, it was officially announced in Sofia tonight. No statement on the subject, however, has yet been made by Moscow, London or Washington.

Richard K. Law, British Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to questions in the House of Commons today in the absence of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, declared that although the Bulgarian Government had professed its readiness to withdraw its forces completely from Yugoslavia and Greece and hand over the administration to the local authorities, this had not been complied with. Law emphasized that such a state of affairs was extremely unsatisfactory. He revealed that discussions concerning armistice terms were being continued.

Bulgaria Accepts Terms

Domei

MOSCOW, October 11.—Bulgaria has accepted the preliminary armistice terms of the three powers of United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, Tass news agency stated today.

According to the report, preliminary conditions are that all Bulgarian troops in Greece and Yugoslavia must leave within a fortnight and that to control evacuation British and United States Governments will send representatives to Bulgaria who will act as the united military mission under the chairmanship of Soviet representatives.

Renounce Anti-Yugoslav Policy

Domei

LISBON, October 10.—Petko Stainoff, the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, made the following statement today:

"The Bulgarian Government arrived at an agreement a few days ago to renounce the anti-Yugoslavian policy and to cooperate with Yugoslavia. Taking this as a turning point, the relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are expected to improve and be accompanied by the drawing up of various pacts between the two countries."

Armistice for Bulgaria

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, October 10.—All preliminaries have been completed for the signature of the armistice which will probably take place in Ankara as soon as the new British ambassador arrives and the Bulgarian delegation returns, reported the Times correspondent in Istanbul recently.

Georghi Dimitrov, leader of the left-wing section of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party who has been offered a seat in the Bulgarian Cabinet by Premier Kimon Georghiev, arrived here from Palestine and proceeded to Sofia.

Following War Minister Veltchev's order forbidding the clenched fist salute and the wearing of the red badges, the News Chronicle correspondent in Sofia reported that no violations of this order could be seen. The Communist Minister of Interior's speech in which he pointed out that there is no question of establishing a Communist regime, has been most decisive in putting down the Red element.

The program outlined by the Premier is not so drastic as it looked at first. The impression is gaining that the monarchy is gradually heading toward an end. The functions of the Red militia in many cities have been taken over by the Army.

REICH UNITS AT AACHEN REFUSE TO SURRENDER

Ultimatum From Americans Is Rejected and Fighting Is Intensified

Domei

BERLIN, October 11.—Rejecting the American request to surrender, German troops in the Aachen defense sector continued resistance against the big American offensive on both sides of the city which though maintained with undiminished violence could not achieve any success yesterday.

On the other hand, German defenders fighting with unrelenting tenacity knocked out 31 enemy tanks despite strong American tank pressure and the immediate prospect of the American pincer groups attacking from the north and south joining hands.

In the sector between Geilenkirchen and Aachen tough fighting for pill-boxes and strongholds continued, while to the north of Aachen the Americans advanced as far as Bardenberg. The American penetration however was mostly sealed off by counter-attacks. Grim fighting at present is taking place near Verlautenheide, five kilometers northeast of Aachen, where the Americans are being subjected to fierce German attacks strongly supported by artillery fire.

At Stolberg east of Aachen, German troops in hand-to-hand fighting recaptured a number of Siegfried Line strongholds.

The side-show fighting in the Dutch-Belgian regions in the meantime has developed beyond its scope during the past 48 hours into a major battle with the Canadians trying hard to take Antwerp harbor before cold weather sets in.

Canadian pressure north and northwest of Antwerp, therefore, was concentrated on the front sector on the Schelde estuary particularly against the German-held islands which are blocking the way into the harbor.

Enemy operations which were opened two days ago with attempts at enlarging their bridgeheads across the Leopold Canal continued with further landings at Hooftplaat against the German bridgehead of Breskens at the extreme western Schelde front.

Meanwhile, British reinforcements continued to mass in the Arnheim-Nijmegen-Hertogenbosch triangle indicating the expected large-scale offensive. The British 2nd army troops guarded their Waal bridehead stubbornly to hold on to what will undoubtedly become one of the important starting positions for the impending major offensive. Regarding this British preparation for assault, German quarters declared that coming events in this part of the front were awaited calmly and confidently while German reserves are being brought up.

Main Factors on West Front

Domei

BERLIN, October 11.—Continuation of the strong American pressure in the Aachen area and the acute British offensive threat in the Nijmegen area are the two main factors determining the situation on the Western Front, Ludwig Sertorius, Transocean military correspondent commented today.

The employment and lining up of operative German reserves will undoubtedly take place according to the well-calculated German plan, he stated, adding that local reserves only at present are meeting the tenacious efforts by the enemy to force his way into Antwerp harbor.

This attempt took place at first at the German bridgehead south of the Schelde estuary where enemy forces landed from the sea and those having made a thrust across the Leopold Canal were sealed off in grim fighting.

Of greater importance was the fact that the narrow access to South Beveland Peninsula was opened again by strong German counter-attacks which drove the Canadians back past Hoogersheide to the south.

While the Canadian 1st army push in the direction of Breda and Tilburg had stagnated, this army, in the meantime, widened its sector towards the east by taking over from the British 2nd army the sector between the roads leading from Eindhoven and Nijmegen to Hertogenbosch. Its troops are now almost entirely concentrated in the Nijmegen bridgehead between the Meuse, Waal and Lek rivers.

This concentration, undoubtedly is indicative of a great offensive thrust in this sector in the near future which on the part of the German command necessitates a second point of attention along with the Aachen menace.

In the Aachen area, the fighting has increased to even greater extent with the American 1st army sending in fresh reinforcements in order to enforce an encirclement of Aachen at any price.

The German corridor leading from Aachen toward the northeast was and probably still is exposed to two-sided enemy pressure and no doubt will prove an acid test for the German troops still holding open the corridor.

In this connection may be mentioned the American penetration area in the sector southeast of Geilenkirchen where at present the impact of the enemy attack has somewhat abated, but new massed attacks appear pending this time for a breakthrough on a larger scale.

While enemy pressure on the Metz fortress has again slackened somewhat, strong tank formations of the American 3rd army continued their attacks on the German salient on both sides of Nomeny. Fighting is still in progress for some local breaches.

Fighting continues also in the Parroy forest into which after vainly trying for weeks sections of the right wing of the American 3rd army penetrated with spearheads.

Meanwhile, additional attempts of the American 7th army to move ahead into the western Vosges valleys netted gains in only few places.

Confidence in Chiang Waning in Chungking As Allies Ignore Regime, Says Mrs. Luce

Domei

LISBON, October 10.—Chiang Kai-shek has become the target of his own people's distrust due to the failure of the United States and Britain to fulfil their promises to Chungking, declared Mrs. Clare Booth Luce, Republican member of the House of Representatives, in her address delivered at the Double Tenth Celebrations held at Hartford, Connecticut, today, according to a New York report.

"Although the main topic of discussion at the recent Quebec Conference was the anti-Japanese strategy, Chiang Kai-shek was not notified of the meeting, while a most courteous invitation was sent to Soviet Premier Josef Stalin," asserted Mrs. Luce.

"At the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, too, though Chungking participated as one of the four nations, the Chungking representative was completely ignored on all important questions, just as if he were a 'beggar'.

"Needless to say, Chiang Kai-shek is now in a very difficult position as he joined the anti-Axis front believing in the promises made by the United States and Britain. With the anti-Axis nations failing to keep their promises, it is but natural that the people of Chungking should begin to feel dissatisfied, and their dissatisfaction turned into distrust in their leader. It is, therefore, urgent that the United States send as many supplies as possible to Chungking immediately and thus prove in a concrete way that the United States has not forgotten or given up Chungking."

MIKOLAJCZYK TO ATTEND CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

2 Rival Polish Factions May Reach Agreement to Form Postwar Government

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, October 11.—Stanislav Mikolajczyk, Premier of the exiled Polish Government in London, has accepted the invitation to join the conference being held in Moscow between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin, and he will leave for Moscow immediately, according to a report received here.

Saying that the Polish question seems a step nearer solution, the dispatch stated that the Soviet Union will adopt a friendly attitude toward the two rival Polish factions, and it is believed that an agreement will be reached between the exiled Government and the Polish National Committee of Liberation to form a postwar government.

It is recalled that Mikolajczyk's first visit to Moscow ended in failure. Afterward, the Soviet Union continued to support the Polish National Committee of Liberation with its headquarters at Moscow, while Britain backed the exiled Government in London, the report added.

Confer All Morning

Special to the Japan Times

MOSCOW, October 11.—An American broadcast from here today said that Premier Stalin, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov were in conference all morning.

A British Broadcasting Corporation correspondent said that the main purpose of the Moscow Conference is to coordinate plans for a final assault on Germany. Among political topics, the Balkan situation was discussed.

Stalin Gives Luncheon

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 11.—Premier Josef Stalin, today, was host at a luncheon given in honor of Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and the members of their suite, according to a Moscow dispatch.

At the luncheon, Premier Stalin stated that even after the war, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union should closely cooperate as they are doing now, and that the various anti-Axis nations must take adequate measures for peace and the maintenance of peace. He also said that the achievements of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference as well as the Anglo-American Powers' vigorous efforts toward the prosecution of the war deserve commendation. In response Churchill is said to have highly praised the Soviets' contribution in the present war in an elaborate speech.

Prepare for Big Parley

Domei

BERLIN, October 11.—The conference between Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin in Moscow is regarded here as only a preparation for a meeting among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, and that is why local political circles do not think that a final decision is to be arrived at in Moscow.

The same circles recalled that Churchill, in his latest speech in the House of Commons, had laid much stress on the importance of a conference of the British, the United States and Soviet leaders, which, he said, would be absolutely necessary if a binding agreement among the three Powers was ever to be reached.

Continuing, local political circles said that from the fact that Mikolajczyk has decided to attend the Churchill-Stalin meeting in Moscow it may be safely deduced that no other choice will be left to him but to give in definitely to Moscow's wishes.

F.D.R. HIT FOR FAILURE TO FORTIFY PACIFIC ISLES

Bricker in Bremerton Speech Says President Feared It Might Offend Japan

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, October 11.—President Roosevelt was blamed today by Governor John Bricker of Ohio, Republican vice-presidential nominee, in a speech delivered at the Bremerton Naval Station in the State of Washington for his failure to fortify the United States' Pacific outposts as Guam, Wake, Midway and Samoa, fearing that Japan might be offended, according to a Bremerton report.

Bricker campaigned on the same site where Roosevelt addressed the nation just two months ago. The Ohio Governor referred to the the President's Bremerton speech on August 12 by charging that the Democratic Administration has sought to escape the responsibility for Pearl Harbor by blaming the Republicans for failure in the Pacific defense. But Bricker claimed that neither the navy, the administration nor the President had asked Congress to fortify Guam. The Republican candidate urged that after the war America maintain strong system of out-lying defenses.

Today's speech followed Bricker's most vigorous demand yet for the American postwar international cooperation which he made last night at Wenatchee, Washington. Tonight he will carry his fight to Tacoma.

Meanwhile, in a bid to gain the support of the nation's farmers and war workers, Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, Republican presidential nominee, is continuing his trip to Mid-Western States, a Washington report disclosed today.

Dewey is already working on a series of major campaign speeches to be delivered and will invade the home town State of Missouri of his rival, Senator Harry Truman, Democratic vice-presidential candidate, when the New York Governor makes his first farm appeal speech in St. Louis, Missouri, next Monday night.

Out in New Orleans, Louisiana, Truman in an interview today assailed his rival bitterly by declaring that "he could not believe a southerner would vote for a man like Dewey."

NIPPON UNITS DRIVING TOWARD KWEIPING AREA

Menacing Kweilin From Southern Direction; Chungking Worried About Liuchow

Domei

LISBON, October 11.—The Japanese Forces which have been advancing westward from Wuchow along the Si River are now directing their spearhead toward Kweiping, threatening Kweilin from the southern direction, according to a Reuter dispatch from Chungking.

In this connection, the Chungking headquarters made the following announcement this evening:

"The Japanese Forces, after having occupied Pingnan on the bank of the Si River, west of Wuchow, have divided themselves into two groups and continued their thrust toward the west and south simultaneously. At present, furious fighting is being staged in a sector, 10 kilometers northeast and 20 kilometers southeast of Pingnan."

Chungking Is Desperate

Domei

SHANGHAI, October 10.—Due to the tightening of the Japanese cordon, a large-scale battle between the Japanese and Chungking forces around Kweilin is rapidly approaching.

If the Chungking regime loses the forthcoming battle for Kweilin and Liuchow, there is a great possibility that the regime will be plunged into a political crisis. Because of this danger, the Chungking military authorities are staking everything on the coming battle, in an attempt to reverse its adverse war situation.

As a matter of fact, Chungking is hastily fortifying the mountains and caves in the vicinity of Kweilin. It is also reported that General Pai Tsung-hsi, Vice-Chief of the Chungking General Staff, has already gone to Kweilin to take command of the Chungking forces there.

Meanwhile, a Chungking dispatch reveals that the Chungking military authorities, in view of the serious war situation, have already embarked on the recruiting of student soldiers to organize five divisions, while the headquarters of the Chungking Kuomintang Party is said to have decided to call a conference of local party representatives next week so as to discuss an unprecedented plan of having 300,000 party members serve in the army.

Thus it will be seen that Chungking, which recently established the military services department with powerful authority, is now frantically exerting its utmost efforts toward the mobilization of armed forces in an attempt to avert the impending crisis.

Liuchow Defense Held Ready

Domei

CANTON, October 11.—The enemy's strategic bases in Southeastern China have fallen into Japanese hands one after another, and with the fate of Kweilin also becoming like a candle-light flickering in the wind, the enemy's last stronghold for the defense of Southeastern China has inevitably become Liuchow alone. Exaggerating the decisive war structure of Liuchow around the Double Tenth Festival, a Chungking broadcast, yesterday, stated as follows:

"Despite the impending war disaster, the citizens of Liuchow, the main strategic point in the southeastern front, have calmly observed the Double Tenth Festival, the eighth one since the commencement of Sino-Japanese hostilities. The Japanese Forces have advanced to the eastern and southern parts of Kwangsi Province, and there is an indication of their further advance. However, since the majority of the local Chinese have already organized a civilian corps and are receiving positive training, it can be said that all the youths in the entire province have been virtually militarized. Such being the case, should the Japanese troops advance deep into Kwangsi Province, a large-scale decisive battle would surely occur at Liuchow and its neighboring areas. Unlike the ordinary years, no decadent atmosphere was observed in the streets of Liuchow on the eve or on the day of the Double Tenth Festival. Deep decisive-battle atmosphere prevailed throughout the city, and the citizens were calmly waiting the advance of the Japanese Forces."

Roosevelt to Broadcast

Special to the Japan Times

LISBON, October 11.—The White House revealed that President Roosevelt will make an address by radio during Thursday's ceremonies commemorating Columbus Day and that 19 of the 20 American republics 30,000,000 rounds of machine-gun and rifle ammunition, according to a Chungking report.

HUNAN
KWANGSI
KWANGTUNG
CANTON

CHIANG REVIEWS POSITION ON DOUBLE TENTH FETE

Chungking Leader Admits Many Shortcomings in Political And Economic Affairs

Special to the Nippon Times

CANTON, October 11.—Voicing his strong and unshaken confidence in the ultimate victory of his country in the war against Japan, Chiang Kai-shek delivered the following message to his countrymen on the Double Tenth Festival:

"The Republic of China is 33 years old. After resisting a powerful aggressor nation for more than seven years, we have gained self-confidence. The coming year will not only bring about final victory but also the definite success of our national revolution. On this day of the Double Tenth anniversary, I wish to tell my countrymen how we can most effectively exert ourselves in this final phase of the struggle. I also wish to give you a picture of the state of our nation by a concise examination of the national and current military development of our revolution.

"Let us remember that our country is still in the midst of a revolution. For a revolutionary nation to be in as favorable a position as this after having fought a formidable enemy for more than seven years and after being subjected to a most stringent blockade is a feat unknown in the annals of human struggles.

"We are well aware of our shortcomings in both political and economic affairs. Such shortcomings are unavoidable in a nation going through a revolution. Mutual comfort and guidance are desirable but we must realize that our Government and people are trying to obtain independence.

"We still have territory untouched by the enemy, while the enemy, on the other hand, is at the end of his resources. Circumstances are truly favorable to us for the conclusion of our revolution and our success in the war.

"Malicious rumors spread by the enemy and by traitors have somewhat influenced foreign observers. At the beginning of our war with Japan some foreigners, influenced by enemy propaganda, thought that China could not hold out longer than three months

"We must not allow ourselves to lose confidence. We must realize that our problem as a revolutionary nation is unique. So long as we keep our revolutionary self-confidence we will be sure to complete our sacred mission."

Chiang Cheers Countrymen

Domei

LISBON, October 10.—In a 20-minute speech on the war situation on the East Asiatic front delivered today on the occasion of the Double Tenth Festival, Chiang Kai-shek encouraged his countrymen by declaring that Chungking forces of 5,000,000 strong were active on the front lines and 60 per cent of Chinese territory was still under the control of the Chungking regime.

Chiang said that although the war situation was grave and battles along the coast and railways will intensify, the Chungking regime was not apprehensive of the Japanese drives because it had already made all necessary preparation. He asked his countrymen to gird their loins and endure hardships a bit more as "daybreak will follow the night."

Thomas Mingheng Chao, head of the Reuter office in Chungking, in his dispatch today, attached much significance to the failure of Chiang Kai-shek to refer to anti-Axis war efforts in his speech. Chao pointed out that while it has always been the custom for Chiang to allude to the war results achieved by anti-Axis forces in Europe and in the Pacific every time he made a public speech, this time he did not say anything about the anti-Axis forces or make a request for aid. Chao reported that disappointment with anti-Axis countries was prevalent in the Chiang Kai-shek capital and a resolve to carry on the resistance without foreign help becoming more manifest. Resentment was increasing against criticisms by foreign circles and against interference in Chungking's domestic affairs, and Reuter correspondent said.

Chao also charged foreign correspondent in Chungking with sending false, distorted reports. He described foreign pressmen as a batch of "vulgar, uneducated adventurers interested only in drinking and gambling." These correspondents spread spurious information by enlarging insignificant phenomena, Chao charged, adding that it was difficult to get a true picture of Chungking from the reports of these correspondents.

100 ENEMY RAIDERS DOWNED AT TAIWAN BY JAPANESE UNITS

Imperial Headquarters Reveals Fighting Continuing at 3 P.M. on Same Day

Up to 1 p.m. on Thursday about 100 enemy planes were shot down by the Japanese Forces when a large enemy air force came attacking Taiwan from about 7 a.m. that day and the fighting was still going on at about 3 p.m., it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 5:20 p.m. on Thursday.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
5:20 p.m. October 12

"A large number of enemy planes came to attack Taiwan from about 7 a.m. on October 12. The opposing forces were still fighting at about 3 p.m. Of the war results obtained by our Forces as known up to 1 p.m., about 100 enemy planes were shot down."

China-Based Planes Join

The enemy task force that attacked the Southwest Group of Islands on October 10 moved further southward and from early on Thursday morning, enemy carrier-borne planes launched an attack against Taiwan in many waves in cooperation with the China-based U.S. air force. Furious air battles ensued in the skies over the island. Up to 1 p.m. the Japanese Forces shot down about 100 raiders in continuous counter-attacking battles.

As in their aerial assault over the Southwest Group of Islands, the enemy again carried out indiscriminate bombing attacks against cities and towns in Taiwan. Many of the enemy planes bore the insignia of the Rising Sun on their wings in an effort to confuse the Japanese, in keeping with their unfair tactics used on other battle fronts.

The present aerial attack on Taiwan is apparently aimed at the severing of traffic facilities between the Japanese mainland and the Philippines and is considered as a part of the offensive operations against the Palau Group, the Moluccas and the Philippines.

Noemfor Base Pounded

Japanese Air Units surprise-attacked Noemfor Island, west of New Guinea, at about 3 a.m. on October 9 and set ablaze the ground facilities at four places at the enemy's east airfield and six places at the west airfield. Due to poor visibility, the losses inflicted upon the enemy planes could not be ascertained, but the damage is believed to be considerable. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

No remarkable change has taken place in the war situation on Peliliu Island. No intensive fleet bombardment or aerial bombing was carried out by the enemy on October 11. However, the number of planes being employed by the enemy is gradually increasing. About 40 fighter planes as well as some transport and scout planes arrived at the enemy airfield on Peliliu on October 11.

Meanwhile, an enemy hospital ship was observed lying at anchor in the waters east of the same island, while the enemy warships are continuing to operate in the Cossole Channel.

An aggregate total of 80 enemy planes attacked the main island of the Palau Group on the morning of October 11.

On Morotai Island, the Japanese Forces are continuing to engage the

(Continued on Page 2 Col 4)

NEW PACT WITH FRANCE BEING PLANNED BY EDEN

Britain Also Aims to Effect 'Lasting Unity' With U.S., Soviet Union

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, October 10.—A new alliance with France and a common defense plan with the democratic countries of Western Europe as the next goal of British diplomatic efforts, and a "lasting unity" in peace and in war, among Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, as the most important aim of British foreign policy, was revealed by Anthony Eden, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, during a speech before the House of Commons on September 29, according to a report from the London correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter dated September 30.

Among the political and diplomatic circles in London, Eden's speech is characterized as the most explanatory he has made since the outbreak of the European War, and one can trace behind the details of the speech an official sign that Britain's foreign policy, after long passivity, has started work on future problems.

Preparatory discussions on Belgium and Holland, rather than on Norway, seem to have penetrated deeper into these problems, as mentioned by Eden in his speech. The military and political importance of the Netherlands, from the British point of view, is greater than the importance of the Scandinavian Atlantic coast.

Although the Belgian Government has returned to its country and been reorganized, the Belgian Parliament's first debate has not accomplished anything. Norwegian circles in London characterize this as a "mutual exchange of opinion," while the Belgians and the Dutch go as far as to describe them as "informal acts." All three desire their respective people and the British to understand this attitude.

The question of a joint foreign policy is not likely to be raised as Britain has only expressed desirability of regional military operations.

The most important effort in the British foreign policy, as pointed out by Eden, is unity among Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union. Responsible opinion follows this official opinion. But Britain's next interest must be looked after parallel with this. The trend in this respect was indicated by the Manchester Guardian on September 30, when it stated: "In Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union follows its policy by means of detailed armistice agreements which are peace agreements only in name. On the other side of the Atlantic, the United States' active Argentine policy goes too far in its coercive measures."

What the paper desires to say is, of course, that Britain must have the right to try to arrange its West European interests without waiting for formal unity among the three Powers, in the same way that Russia and the United States are looking after their own problems.

Information from an authoritative source reveals that military clauses which will be part of the armistice terms with Germany, have already been submitted to most of the anti-Axis governments in London.

REDS IN BELGIAN CABINET

Communists Represented for First Time in History of Nation

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, October 11.—For the first time in the history of Belgium, the Communist Party is represented in the new Cabinet formed by Premier Hubert Pierlot, the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in Brussels reported recently.

The Government is composed of 19 ministers, namely Premier Hubert Pierlot (Roman Catholic); Foreign Minister Paul Spaak (Socialist); Justice Minister Verbeet (Roman Catholic); Interior Minister Romsee (Roman Catholic); Education Minister Victor de Laveley (Liberal); Finance Minister Gamille Gutt; National Defense Minister Demes (Liberal); Agriculture Minister Dianbarre Derquelinnes (Roman Catholic); Supplies Minister Delsinne (Socialist); Economic Affairs Minister Delruelle (Liberal); Labor and Social Welfare Minister Vanacken (Socialist); Colonies Minister Albert de Vleeschauwer (Roman Catholic); Public Works Minister Vos (Socialist); Public Health Minister Martaux (Communist), and Communications Minister Ronse Vaux (Socialist). Four Ministers without Portfolio are Deputy Premier De Scherijver; Professor Charles Visscher of Louvain University (Roman Catholic); Mr. Demany, Secretary-General of the Independent Front, and Mr. Dispy, member of the Communist Party.

Security Guarantee Meaningless Paper, States Soviet Organ

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 11.—The Isvestia, the official organ of the Soviet Government, commenting on the Dumbarton Oaks World Security Conference, said that the guarantee of world security was nothing but a meaningless document, adding: "The question of the establishment of a powerful and effective organ for the maintenance of world security was not solved at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. Consequently, all proposals made at the conference have become meaningless. Unless the basic prerequisite is found all other plans will be of no avail. However, it will be impossible to form this prerequisite condition unless there is real cooperation among the principal nations."

BARD WARNS AMERICANS OF HARD WAR IN PACIFIC

U.S. Just Beginning to Meet Japan's Main Strength, Says Navy Undersecretary

Domei

LISBON, October 11.—Ralph Bard, U.S. Undersecretary of the Navy, warned the American public in a speech today that the United States was "just beginning to meet Japan's main strength" and predicted "a major war in the Pacific" regardless of what happened in Europe, according to a Washington dispatch.

In his effort to stamp out war weariness in America, Bard said "we are just beginning to meet the enemy's main strength and as we move deeper into the enemy's home area our supply lines will become extended."

"On the other hand," he said, "the Japanese will mass their power in a comparatively small area with ships and planes operating close to their home bases."

Then claiming that American submarines had inflicted heavy losses on Japanese merchant shipping, Bard stressed that "Japan's requirements in that direction will be greatly lessened as its forces withdraw nearer home and supply lines are shortened."

Bard cautioned against the belief that Japan's war machine will collapse once it is cut off from raw material sources reminding the people that the "base of Japan's economic pyramid still remains anchored in Japan Proper, Manchoukuo and North China."

Cites War Difficult

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 9.—The difficulty of fighting the Japanese Forces was admitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Thomas Wickham, conservative, in the House of Commons, according to a London dispatch.

"According to well-informed authorities, not a single Japanese soldier has ever surrendered to his enemy," said Wickham. "As all the Japanese are determined to fight to the last, Japan's fighting potentialities cannot be slighted. And in order to effect landings on the Japanese mainland, some 1,000,000 lives must be sacrificed.

"In America as well as in Australia, people are of the opinion that there will be no space for the infiltration of Japanese influence in a new world for whose construction, the present struggles are being undertaken. The Americans and Australians are determined to smash the Japanese completely."

WANG GETS NEW POST

Named Chungking Delegate to United Nations War Crime Body

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, October 11.—Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Secretary-General of the Supreme National Defense Council of Chungking, has been appointed a delegate to the United Nations War Crime Commission, according to a Washington report.

Dr. Wang is a well-known jurist and was educated at Yale University in the United States and was admitted to the English bar in 1907. He was China's delegate to the Washington Conference in 1921 and 1922, and also served as a judge at the Permanent Court of International Justice in 1923 and 1924 and again from 1930 to 1935. He was Chungking Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1837 to 1941.

Drought Hits N. Hupeh

Domei

CANTON, October 12.—An unusually severe drought has struck 18 prefectures in the Chungking-occupied territory of northern Hupeh Province this year, according to a Chungking report. Approximately 8,600,000 acres of cultivated land are parched from lack of rain and the number of drought victims runs up to a total of 2,750,000. Out of this figure, 1,750,000 are reported to be facing starvation.

ENEMIES ON WEST FRONT FORCED TO CHANGE PLANS

Reich Counter-Measures Succeed; Big Push on East Prussia in Full Swing

Domei

BERLIN, October 11.—The German concentration measures on all fronts are already yielding results, writes Martin Hallensleben, D.N.B. military correspondent. These measures consist, above all, in reinforcements of heavy war material, particularly artillery, which is being used by the Germans on an ever-increasing scale.

This mainly applies to the Western Front where the Anglo-Americans with 63 divisions have so far been unable to achieve successes worth mentioning in spite of the concentration of their attacks. Although the enemy's main thrust northeast of Aachen has gained some ground, the enemy failed to achieve the break-through hoped for. This obviously accounts for the fact that the enemy has swung round southward confining his efforts to the encirclement of Aachen.

The German Command has thus scored its first success by forcing the enemy to change his plans right in the midst of battle.

Meanwhile, the British are pumping fresh divisions into the front bulge which extends as far as Nijmegen. Thus far the British have only been able to make advances of some few hundred meters toward the east in the direction of Helmond as well as northward toward Tilburg. The battle for the Rhine delta will develop from this area.

On the Eastern Front, the autumn offensive is in full swing. Fierce battles are now raging in sectors which so far had been relatively quiet. This mainly applies to the Lomsha area, north of Warsaw, where the Soviets opened a large-scale attack yesterday morning, which, however, had been anticipated by the German Command.

It can now be said that the general offensive against East Prussia is in full swing. The Soviet drive from the Lomsha district is aimed at Danzig via Allenstein, while the thrust from the Memel area is directed against Tilsit and Koenigsberg.

After the withdrawal of the German front from the Narva sector to Riga, and after Finland's desertion a large number of Soviet armies was set free for the attack against East Prussia. It is, however, safe to assume that the German Command has prepared thorough counter-measures which will be far more extensive than those which have checked the Soviet thrust on Libau at Moshaiken with such astonishing quickness.

On the southern wing of the front, the first effects of the German counter-measures can be seen. In the Belgrade area, the same as in the penetration area of Debrecen, the Germans are displaying a sudden activity which is forcing the Soviets either to fall back as, for instance, at Belgrade, or to change their original offensive direction.

The new Soviet deployments on the Dukla pass, however, show that the Red Army is continuing its attempt to link up these forces with the Soviet group at Debrecen.

U.S. FACING MORE STRIKE

68,000 Mechanical Workers in Three Cities Decide to Walk Out

Domei

LISBON, October 11.—While the mechanics of the Black Lead and Bronze Company in Cleveland have continued their strike for over one month and its plants have already been taken over by the Government, 68,000 laborers in Detroit, Cleveland and Toledo belonging to the U.S. Mechanical Educational Association have also decided to go on a general strike as from 10 a.m. tomorrow, Matthew Smith, a secretary of the same Association announced today, according to a New York dispatch.

Yard Workers Strike

Domei

LISBON, October 10.—The 7,500 laborers of the Quincy Shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Works went on strike yesterday afternoon, indicating dissatisfaction over the proposals of the company with regard to the workers' demand for a wage increase, according to a Quincy, Massachusetts, dispatch. As a result of the walk-out, the construction program of aircraft-carriers and cruisers has been greatly hampered. In spite of the efforts on the part of Navy authorities to settle the strike, the laborers are firmly maintaining their stand, it is further revealed.

Cuban Cabinet Formed

Domei

LISBON, October 11.—Ramon San Martin, President of Cuba, completed the formation of the Cabinet yesterday with the appointment of various Ministers, including the Minister of Home Affairs, Minister without Portfolio, and the Finance Minister, according to a Havana dispatch.

Morgenthau's Plan to Reduce Germany To 4th-Rate Power of Farmers Exposed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 11.—Details of a sensational plan to reduce post-war Germany to a fourth-rate nation of farmers which has been made by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, with President Roosevelt's approval, has been revealed through the latest issue of the Scandinavian edition of the American magazine, Time.

Time itself admits that this plan can only be compared to the demands of Clemenceau or the peace of Carthage. According to the Wall Street Journal and the Associated Press, this plan is by far the most drastic that has ever been made for the degradation of Germany from an industrial power to a fourth-rate nation of farmers.

Morgenthau, Time says, is convinced that Germany must be destroyed as Carthage was destroyed in the old days. According to Time, the plan has found Roosevelt's full approval.

The plan contains the following list of actions to be carried out:

(1) The removal of all industrial equipment from Germany.

(2) The permanent closing-down of all mines still in Germany's possession after the cession of territories.

(3) The cession to France of the Saar territory and all industrial areas in the Rhineland, and the cession to Poland of East Prussia.

(4) The decimation of all major estates into small farms.

(5) Germany will receive no economic support whatsoever. Food, clothing or other aid such as medical supplies will not be allowed to be placed at the disposal of the German people. Reconstruction of German railways and factories will be forbidden.

(6) Germany will be occupied by the Soviet, British and American troops for decades, possibly for a whole generation.

(7) There will be no demand for reparations since Germany will not be able to pay, as in future she will not be allowed any sources of revenue of any kind.

Time gives the following details on the early stages of the plan: the plan was submitted to Roosevelt a few days before his departure for the Quebec Conference at a Cabinet meeting at which Secretary of War Henry Stimson, Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Morgenthau were present. This Cabinet meeting met three times in three days. Hull and Stimson protested against Morgenthau's plan. They asked for severe control measures for years to come, but wished to put Germany back on her feet economically. Both were firmly convinced that a "nation of haters" should not be bred. Although Morgenthau was overruled at those Cabinet meetings, he did not give up. Suddenly, Hull and Stimson learned that Morgenthau too had left for Quebec.

In conclusion, Time says that neither Hull nor Stimson enjoyed the fundamental advantage which Morgenthau held, namely, for years he has been Eleanor Roosevelt's confidant.

DEBATE ON SECURITY BODY

Winter Attacks Dumbarton Oaks Document in House of Lords

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 11.—Lord Cranborne, Dominions Secretary and leader of the House of Lords, replying to a debate today on the establishment of the international peace organization, declared that the Dumbarton Oaks document placed the responsibility for international security squarely on the shoulders of the nations able to bear it which, he said, was the main essential for any peace system, according to a London dispatch.

He claimed that it should make for rapid and effective action in the prevention of war declaring that the proposal allows the world security organization a "reasonably serviceable set of teeth," a thing which was not always available to the League of Nations.

Cranborne argued that military provisions are intended to ensure that "armed force can, if necessary, be brought to bear quickly and effectively to maintain or restore peace. This we know from bitter experience is absolutely essential," he stressed.

Unmoved by Cranborne's elucidations, Lord Winter, member of the Labor party who initiated the debate, insisted that the organization would be one for "keeping small boys in order by those who themselves would be exempt from the rules they would administer." He said that it would be improbable that the small nations would be "greatly impressed by any such organization in which the great powers judged their own cause while claiming the right to enforce Government on the small and weak."

100 Enemy Raiders Downed at Taiwan By Japanese Units

(Continued From Page 1)

enemy in bitter battles. In the course of 12 days from September 25, the Japanese blasted the headquarters of the enemy troops and the telegraph facilities in the enemy position. In the same period, the Japanese also captured or destroyed many weapons and large quantities of ammunition and clothing, and 50 enemy troops were either killed or wounded.

Truk Raider Downed

Special to the Japan Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, October 12.—More than 30 B-24 bombers carried out a daylight attack on Yiojima Island on Tuesday. On the same morning, another formation of 26 B-24's attacked Truk Island. The Japanese Forces on the spot down one plane.

Kau Bay Attacked

Special to the Japan Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, October 12.—A formation of 24 enemy planes, consisting of B-25's and P-38's, raided Kau Bay, in Halmahera Island, on Tuesday. Meanwhile, on the same day, 30-odd medium-sized enemy planes attacked Kaimana, on New Guinea Island.

Rabaul Attacker Smashed

Special to the Japan Times

RABAUL, October 12.—One hundred enemy aircraft, consisting of F4U's, B-25's and P-38's attacked the positions here on Thursday afternoon. The Japanese Forces shot down one plane and repulsed all the others.

Chungking Executes Col. Tsao Who Fled During Pingnan Fight

Domei

LISBON, October 10.—Colonel Tsao Hsin, who was the Regimental Commander of the Chungking forces in Pingnan, Kwangsi Province, has been shot dead for fleeing from his post despite the fact that he had been ordered to defend Pingnan to the last man, Chungking military headquarters announced today. It was also revealed that many other high Chungking military officers have been executed for the same reason.

ENEMY HURRYING WAR END

Britain, U.S. and Soviets Have Different Reasons for Haste

Domei

BERLIN, October 10.—Feverishly wishing to end the war during this year under all circumstances, the anti-Axis camp is pursuing far-reaching operative aims, stated Helmut Suendermann, Deputy Reich Press Chief today to foreign press representatives in speaking of the present general offensive of the anti-Axis forces.

No doubt, there are also political motives for this aim. President Roosevelt is anxious about the forthcoming presidential elections while Prime Minister Churchill has various reasons to desire the end of the war as soon as possible. Furthermore, the Soviets are keenly interested in consolidating her position before the world has time to realize how fast Bolshevism is spreading in the Balkans, Italy and Finland, stressed Suendermann.

Today it is more evident than ever that the Bolshevist movement is being rushed not only from the east but also from the west, primarily from Italy and France. Europe, therefore, is facing a decision of world-wide historical importance. Germany's fate as well as that of Europe now hangs on the strength and power of the resistance of the fortress of Europe. Come what may, it will never be possible to beat the German armies, emphatically asserted the Deputy Reich Press Chief.

RAIDS ON F.I.C. DECREASING

Japanese Blows Crippling U.S. Air Power in China

Domei

HANOI, October 12.—Due to effective blows directed by the Japanese Forces against Chengtu, Kweilin and Liuchow, the air raids of the American air force in China on northern French Indo-China have greatly decreased, both in the number of raids and planes, during the first part of October.

From October 1 to 10, the number of raids diminished to a total of 9, of which one was a night attack, and the aggregate number of planes, comprising P-38's, P-40's and P-50's, was 14. Ground damage was almost negligible. Compared to these figures, raids from September 21 to 30 numbered 40 with an aggregate of 93 planes.

REPEATED CHENGTU RAIDS CRIPPLE U.S. AIR POWER

Enemy Concentrating Strength At Liuchow—Japanese Constantly Bombing City

By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, October 10.—With the devaluation of Liuchow as an air base due to the repeated raids on Chengtu by the Japanese Air Force, the American air units in China are now directing the utmost efforts to develop its third-line bases in China.

During the recent attacks by the Japanese, the American 20th Bomber Command which had attempted to raid Japan was dealt an annihilating blow, and the southwestern bases of the American 14th Air Force also were stormed and the enemy strength pressed back to Liuchow.

Thus the Continental battle has entered a fierce stage. The significance of the destruction of the American air bases in China and possible future development are, in brief, as follows:

1. The Enemy's Struggles.

The enemy forces which lost Hengyang, Paoking, Wuchow and Tanchuk one after another in both southern and central China, destroyed their central advance base at Kweilin and, concentrating his strength at Liuchow, is attempting to stage a counter-offensive.

However, the Japanese Air Units are not giving the enemy time to rally but are repeatedly bombing the city. The enemy has started desperate counter-offensives and, in daytime, he sends strong units of fighter planes or fighter and bomber planes but all to no avail.

2. Neutralization of Enemy Bases.

The enemy strength at Liuchow now consists of about 50 to 60 fighter and bomber planes. He has a few more fighters and bombers at a few remaining bases such as Nanning in Kwangsi Province and Chihkiang in Hunan Province—in all about 100 planes. Thus the enemy's strength in that region is about half that of a month ago.

Moreover the group of first-line bases in Eastern China is said to have been destroyed by the enemy himself since his rear communication routes had been cut off. The air base at Kwanchow in Kwangsi Province is the only one now used by the enemy, and as it happens to be an isolated base, it is in great danger.

In short, under the heavy pressure brought to bear by the Japanese, the enemy's southwestern bases are now either isolated or damaged, and those remaining are cut off from the rear.

3. Enemy's Efforts to Obtain Supplies.

It is premature, however, to conclude from the foregoing that the Continental battle is decided. The greater the blow dealt the enemy in forcing withdrawal from his first-line bases, the fiercer will be his counter-offensive.

President Roosevelt announced that the monthly supplies sent to Chungking via the Indo-Burma air route is more than 20,000 tons. The great efforts that are being exerted by the enemy to increase his fighting strength must not be overlooked as well as his tenacity. In spite of repeated blows by the Japanese, the American 20th Bomber Command is still continuing its attempts to raid Japan. The intensification of the war on the Continent is also expected to spur the enemy's Pacific fleet to attempt to approach the China coast.

With the development of the operations in China, the prospect of a decisive air battle between Japan and the United States on the Continent is drawing ever nearer.

GERMANY'S ACE PILOT DIES

Domei

BERLIN, October 11.—Lieutenant-Colonel Helmut Lent, Germany's most outstanding night-fighter pilot, who during his brilliant military career shot down a total of 110 enemy planes—eight during daylight engagements and 102 at night—crashed and was killed during an ordnance flight, it was announced today.

At the State funeral, today, Grand Marshal Hermann Goering, Commander-in-Chief of the Luftwaffe, speaking in honor of the dead hero, described him as the pioneer of the German night-fighters, who was responsible for numerous new methods of night-fighting.

The deceased, on the occasion of his 100th victory at the end of July, was decorated with the highest medal of valor, the Oak Leaves with Swords and Diamonds to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross.

Will Not Afford Asylum

Special to the Japan Times

LISBON, October 11.—The Portuguese Government has informed the British Government that Portugal will not afford an asylum to war criminals in its territory, announced Richard K. Law, British Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Fascist Air Force Downs 85 Raiders Over Italy, Reich

Domei

BERLIN, October 11.—Air units of the Italian Social Republic shot down 85 anti-Axis planes including 77 bombers during the last few months when the Italian Fascist planes again went into action, according to the statistics published by the air magazine Ali, a Milan report said today. It declared that Italian planes attacked enemy machines during their raids on Italian territory as well as during the enemy's flights to Germany. The fact that the air force of the Italian Social Republic is again on the up grade is the important fact, the journal stressed.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

October 11

In the Aachen area the Americans despite the heavy casualties suffered in the last few days, are continuing their stubborn attempts to encircle the town and our troops are offering embittered resistance. Fierce fighting is also going on in the Roetgen Forest southeast of the town.

In the remaining sectors of the Western Front, stiff fighting again developed northeast of Nancy, in the Parroy Forest, and on either side of Remiremont. No material changes are reported from the bases and fortifications on the Channel and Atlantic coast.

Patrol vessels of our Navy last night sank two British E-boats off the Dutch coast, and heavily damaging three others.

In the Italian Front, as a result of their setbacks and losses, the American and British forces launched only minor and, as a whole, unsuccessful attacks in the Etruscan Apennines and on the Adriatic Coast yesterday.

In the Balkans, our grenadiers and alpine troops are engaged in protracted fighting with Soviet formations on the lower Morava and in the area of the lower Theiss, while in southern Hungary, German and Hungarian troops repulsed the enemy attempts at crossing the Theiss. The mopping-up operations on the western side of the river is making good headway south of Scongrad.

Southwest of Debrecen, a large tank battle has developed in the course of which 162 enemy tanks were destroyed on October 8 and 9. West of Grosswardein, 26 out of 50 attacking Soviet tanks were destroyed. The enemy made only minor abortive attacks on the passes of the wooded Carpathians.

North of Warsaw and south of Rozan, the Soviets launched strong attacks after heaviest artillery preparation but they were beaten off as a whole while dents were eliminated or narrowed down in immediate counter-attacks. North of Memel, on the East Prussian border and in the Memel corner, renewed Soviet break-through attempts were foiled by the determined resistance of our divisions. Tauroggen was evacuated after embittered fighting. To the southeast of Libau, in the Riga bridgehead and on the isthmus leading to the Svorbe Peninsula, the enemy vainly rushed against our positions and in the course of these actions the enemy lost 46 tanks.

On the Finnish south front, continuous Finnish attempts to block our detaching movements were frustrated in the last few days.

On the Arctic Front, the Soviets have opened strong attacks in an effort to pierce our lines in the Petsamo area and heavy battles are raging. At the neck of the Fisher Peninsula, our alpine troops are engaged in fighting against landed enemy troops.

Nuisance raiders last night dropped bombs on scattered places in western Germany and eastern Prussia.

Soviet Leaders See Castren

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 11.—General Judanov, Chairman of the Soviet Supervisory Committee, Sergi Orlov, Soviet Minister to Finland, and other leaders conferred with President Urho Castren of Finland, today, according to a Helsinki report.

NEW YORK TIMES HITS SOVIET MILITARY AIMS

Says Peace Terms With Finns Contain Plan to Open Route To Baltic Area

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, October 11.—The New York Times today frowns anxiously over the Soviet armistice terms with Finland, saying that contained in them is "an old fashioned military settlement for the protection of Leningrad, and the plan for the opening of a route into the Baltic area." The paper added, "There is nothing in them to suggest that the Soviets look beyond military necessity to any form of world organization under which small nations shall not be pawns" according to Dennis Weaver, the News Chronicle correspondent in Helsinki in his report dated September 22.

In another report dated September 25, Weaver said:

More members of the Inter-Allied Soviet Armistice Commission are expected to arrive here today. The Finns displayed little emotion at this peaceful invasion. The Germans have gone; the Russians have come; let's see what the future will bring—this sums up the reaction of the majority.

The Commission is remarkably silent, and no indication has been given yet about its immediate intentions. No information is available whether or when British or American members may be expected. It is unofficially understood that the Commission's [illegible] tasks will be to introduce measures to prevent the escape of German agents who are still in Finland, ensure the Finns help in the evacuation or internment of German troops in Lapland, and demand the surrender of war criminals.

Meanwhile, the Stockholm correspondent of The Times, London, said that in accordance with the armistice terms, the Finnish Government has decreed the dissolution of more than 400 organizations with Fascist or National Socialist leanings. Many of them were small but included local subsidiaries of the anti-Democratic IKL Party represented in Parliament, and the academic Karelian Society, the stronghold of the champions of Finnish territorial aggrandizement. The Parliament has also unanimously ratified the armistice settlement.

Wheat Accord Reached

Domei

LISBON, October 11.—Four wheat-producing nations, the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina, have agreed to divide the wheat export market after the war, Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today in Kansas City, according to a New York dispatch. Under the plan, Wickard estimated that the United States would allocate 16 per cent of approximately 450,000,000 bushels or 72,000,000 bushels yearly for export trade. He said that eventually there would be an agreement on the price.

Dollar, Lire on Par

Special to the Japan Times

LISBON, October 11.—The United States is making available to the Italian Government dollars equivalent to the Italian lire issued to American soldiers in Italy, a Washington report revealed today. President Roosevelt said that the dollars will be used by the Italian authorities to pay for essential civilian supplies purchased in the United States for use in liberated Italy.

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P.I. PREPARES TO FETE FIRST ANNIVERSARY

Epochal Event Will Be Celebrated Throughout Country On October 14

Domei

MANILA, October 10.—Finishing touches are being given to the program to celebrate on October 14 the first anniversary of the Republic of the Philippines by the Anniversary Celebration Committee headed by Teofilo Sison, Home Affairs Minister, the Board of Information revealed today.

The event will be celebrated throughout the Philippines at 7:30 p.m. on October 14.

In view of the transcendental importance of the first anniversary of the Republic of the Philippines, all religious organizations will participate in the celebration by offering special Masses for the day.

Appropriate sermons of love of the country and toward ones neighbors will be preached, while prayers will be offered for victory of the Greater East Asia cause for which the Philippines is now fighting. The Filipino flag, at the same time, will be displayed and other fitting decorations will adorn church interiors.

ture toward Tilsit on the other side of East Prussia.

German divisions guarding the southern borders reacted immediately with counter-attacks and checked or repulsed the Red advance columns, and local dents were eliminated or narrowed down. Thus far the Soviets formed one two-kilometer breach in the Rozan region, 35 kilometers southwest of Ostrolenka.

The other Soviet prong stretching from Siauliai toward Tilsit on the eastern East Prussian border was intercepted in front of the border positions. After grim fighting the town of Tauroggen was abandoned, but all subsequent attempts to break

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Laurel Cites Progress

Domei

MANILA, October 11.—The first anniversary of the independence of the Philippines approaching, President Jose P. Laurel today at his press conference said that it is the hope of the Filipinos that they be treated by the Japanese as the people of an independent nation cooperating wholeheartedly in the execution and victory of the War of Greater East Asia. At the same time he expressed the hope of receiving fullest concrete assistance from Japan.

Reviewing the progress made by the Philippines during the past year, Dr. Laurel said:

"Though meeting unexpectedly great difficulties because of the intensification of the war situation, the Government of the Philippines has, in the past one year, carried out on the whole plans laid after profound consideration at the outset.

"Since I have taken the Presidential post, I have endeavored to materialize the five fundamental principles adopted at the Greater East Asiatic assembly held at Tokyo last autumn. The concrete enforcement of those five principles will result in liberating not only the Filipinos but also the entire races of Greater East Asia. The fate of these races of Greater East Asia is the same, and cannot be made separate. With the intensification of the war situation, the economy of the Philippines is following a very difficult path. The economic problems we are confronting now are the increase of the foodstuff production, the stabilization of commodity prices, and the recovery of household industry. Measures adopted for the solution of these problems have been executed as planned.

"No people would desire independence if it does not serve their interest. The Filipinos also desired independence because they believed that independence would be to their interest. Therefore, the Government of the Philippines must strive to maintain and improve the livelihood of the Filipinos, and has really done so.

"For instance, in the past one year, the Government divided up into small lots such great plantations as owned by Benavestas and other non-resident great land owners, and gave them to the war wounded or the families of the war dead. The Government also distributed necessary medicines among the poor and sick.

"In developing the culture of the Philippines, it is desired to make the people hard working, patriotic, modest and simple, and also make them a people willing to sacrifice their lives for the sake of the State. Since the Philippines joined the war, the cooperation with Japan has become further close. Up to the present the Philippines has cooperated with Japan in every way possible at any sacrifice to enable Japan to win in the present war, and the Philippines is also desiring that Japan will give us concrete aid. Also it is to be mentioned that the Filipinos are sincerely desiring that they will be treated by the Japanese as the people of an independent nation fully cooperating for the execution of victory of the War of Greater East Asia."

Japanese Do Not Understand Yankees, Says Tokutomi Who Hits Hypocritical U.S. Policy

Soho Tokutomi, noted journalist-historian, in his speech delivered at a lecture meeting held at the Hibiya Public Hall on October 7 under the sponsorship of the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps, mercilessly attacked America's hypocritical policies toward Japan during the past century and declared that a strong blow must be dealt the Americans to make them repent their past wrongs.

His speech follows, in substance:

The most necessary thing for us to do now is to realize what our enemy really is. To be frank, we have misunderstood America practically for the past 100 years.

As you all know, there still stands a monument in memory of Commodore Perry at the Kurigahama beach. Who erected this monument? It would have been quite natural if this monument had been built by the Americans, for Perry was a man who is credited with coercing Japan to open the country to foreign intercourse without resorting to arms. As a matter of fact, however, it was the Japanese who erected it. The inscription on the monument was written by no less a person than Prince Hirobumi Ito, the late Prime Minister of Japan. This fact furnishes a glaring testimony as to how Japan has misunderstood the United States.

Threatened Japan

It is true that Commodore Perry came to Japan for the purpose of persuading the latter to open its doors but not to wage war with it. However, there can be no doubt that he was determined to resort to arms if Japan rejected his proposal and, moreover, he actually threatened to use armed force if Japan said "No." The war between Japan and the United States should have started 90 years ago.

What sort of attitude did Japan take toward the United States during the 100 years since then? We gratefully accepted everything America did; we defended America's cause of our own accord and have consistently misunderstood its real motives. I have always been amazed at the extraordinary patience which the Japanese have maintained and also at the equally extraordinary high-handed manner of the Americans, who, after the period of a century, finally, exhausted our patience. Now, the two peoples who are representative respectively of extraordinary patience and arrogance are face-to-face with each other in a titanic war. And yet our enemy claims that it was Japan who first set fire to the powder-keg.

The misunderstanding on the part of Japan of the United States has its origin in the false picture which the Americans drew of their first President, George Washington. Contrary to the fake personal character with which his contemporaries clothed him, Washington was an alcohol addict and was fond of women, gambling and dancing. He was, moreover, an arch-egoist.

Whereas he was the very author of the French-American Treaty of Alliance, Washington assumed the stand of neutrality when France entered into a state of war with Britain. France played a losing game, but treacherous Washington was lauded by his contemporaries for his "wisdom and tact." The Americans may praise him for his tact which spared the country the troubles which might have entailed if it had lived up to the sense of treaty obligations. From the Japanese point of view, however, Washington's resourcefulness is quite debatable.

Superficial Sympathy

Another cause of misunderstanding on the part of Japan was the superficial sympathy which the United States expressed for us when our country was troubled with the heavy pressure which Russia was bringing to bear upon us. America's lip service, though it was not backed by any concrete manifestation of sympathy, won the gratitude of the Japanese without entailing any loss on the part of the United States. The Japanese people, for the last 90 years, have been led into the habit of believing in American "goodwill" and of interpreting anything America did as proof of its sympathy.

At the time of the Russo-Japanese War, the late Prince Ito, the then Prime Minister, dispatched Baron Kentaro Kaneko to America. At first the United States was very sympathetic toward our country but, later on, it radically changed its attitude as Japan scored successive victories over the Russian forces in Manchuria. Obviously, the United States became apprehensive of Japan's real might. With the peace conference at Portsmouth as a turning point, the United States assumed the policy of bringing pressure to bear upon Japan.

Before the Russo-Japanese War, America considered Japan a stepping-stone for its advance toward China. With this "stepping-stone" having turned out to be an obstacle to America's encroachment upon China, the Americans found it necessary to strike and destroy this obstacle.

Another factor was the mediation which President Theodore Roosevelt offered in the Russo-Japanese negotiations for peace. Theodore Roosevelt was the most popular American among the Japanese and, in fact, he was much better than the present President of the United States. As a matter of fact, however, he made his endeavors solely for his own country, not for the sake of Japan. His real motive in offering mediation in the Russo-Japanese issue was solely to prevent a Japanese advance into the hinterland of Siberia, thereby to prevent Japan from monopolizing the interests there. Roosevelt was an advocate of the "America-first principle" who attached primary importance to his country's interests in utter disregard of other countries. Therefore, while professing himself to be anxious to promote Japan's interests, he never forgot the interests of his own country.

Don't Understand Yanks

Therefore, the greatest fault on the part of the Japanese is that they do not know the United States. What type of people are the Americans? Northern America is made of Puritans, or those who had opposed the British church and had fled to the Netherlands. From there, they went to America. The southern section is made of those adventurous British of the Elizabethian age who migrated to America, hoping to become millionaires and great land owners. Those in the north are self-conceited and vain. Those who went to the south believe that the world is to be taken by force, utterly disregarding other's right. Thus, though of the same race, the southern and northern peoples are much different in their characteristics. But after all, the United States is a country made up of the pirate spirit of the Anglo-Saxons, and the Colonial bandit spirit.

At first the United States was composed of 13 States. The expansion from 13 to 48 states in 50 years may be said quite a development. But how was it attained? Highway robbery, cheating, blackmailing and other such methods.

What did the United States do toward Japan after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War? Japanese children could not enter American schools and study together with American children, because it was claimed that Japanese are of an inferior race. Thus American schools were closed to the Japanese.

At the time of the great earthquake of 1923, the Americans contributed various goods to Japan, and many Japanese wept in thanking them. But before their tears had dried up, the anti-Japanese Immigration Law was adopted by the United States. The Japanese have yielded to the Americans to the extreme. There is the so-called Gentleman's Agreement to prove this fact. Japan handed a note to the United States that Japan would not send emigrants to the United States. When we yield a foot, America takes five feet; when we yield five feet they take 10 feet. The more we yield, the greater becomes their ambition for conquest.

At the Washington Conference, they forced the Japanese Navy down to the ratio of 5-3-3. Not satisfied with that, they called the London Conference and tried to cut down our auxiliary ships. Yielding one, we have to give up two; surrendering two, we have to lose three. This finally came to the Manchurian Incident, the China Affair, and then the War of Greater East Asia.

(To Be Continued)

UGAKI CONFERS WITH CHU

General Reviews Chinese Army; Attends Party Given by Chen

Domei

NANKING, October 10.—General Kazushige Ugaki, now visiting here conferred with Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, at forenoon today. Following his visit with the Foreign Minister, General Ugaki attended the review of the National Army on the occasion of the Double Tenth Festival.

Later he listened to various reports by civilians on conditions in Central China at the Japanese Embassy. In the afternoon, he attended a banquet given in his honor by Chen Kung-po, Acting President of the National Government and concurrently Mayor of Shanghai.

Ibrahim's Rites Held

A memorial service for the late Imam Ibud tu Rasheed Ibrahim, President of the Tokyo Islam Society, was solemnized at 3 p.m. on Wednesday at the Dai Toa Kaikan. The function was jointly sponsored by the Koa Sohonbu (Asia Development Headquarters) of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Dai Nippon Muslim Society.

PRINCE TOKUGAWA NAMED UPPER HOUSE PRESIDENT

Fills Post Vacated by Death Of Matsudaira; Vice-President Resigns

Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, a member of the House of Peers, has been appointed President of the House of Peers filling the post vacated by the recent death of Count Yorinaga Matsudaira. Prince Tokugawa is the seventh President of the Upper House and is expected to remain in office for seven years.

The new President of the Upper House is 59 years old and hails from the Mito Tokugawa family, one of the three large Tokugawa families. The Prince has been the whole House Committee Chairman of the Upper Chamber at every session of the Imperial Diet for the last 10 years. He is also the President of the Japan Red Cross Society.

Marquis Yukitada Sasaki, Vice-President of the House of Peers, tendered his resignation to President Tokugawa on Thursday. His successor is expected to be chosen at an early date.

Cable Briefs

NO TEACHER, NO SCHOOL

While the school officials are tearing their hair, the children of Rini, Montana, are having a good time. On the first day of school after their summer vacation, they sat waiting for their teacher to ring the bell, but no teacher appeared. Now the children are enjoying another holiday while the officials are rushing about trying to find teachers.

NO SHOES, NO CLOTHES

First it was shoes, and now it is clothes that is worrying the U.S. civilian. The Office of War Information says that the military must have the better quality goods and get the priority in production, and the civilian will just have to make shift with what he has, or at least that was the gist of the information given out.

U.S. TOMATO PROBLEM

The much-abused term "rotten tomatoes" may become a reality in the United States if export markets cannot be found after the war, warned Carl Brundt, Stanford University economist, at a recent meeting in Chicago.

REDHEAD MISS AMERICA

The wishful thinking of the Americans for "more comforts and less war" is revealing itself in queer ways. One was in the final choice of "Miss America of 1944." The winner of the coveted title was Miss Venus Raney of Washington, D.C., who is slightly on the plump side as compared with the choice of former years. Incidentally she was the first redhead to win the title of Miss America.

Social and General

Ambassador H. G. Stahmer was a guest at a dinner given on October 11 by Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, Governor of the Bank of Japan, at the Bankers' Club in Azabu in honor of Mr. Heins von Have and Dr. Rolf Magener whose miraculous escape from an internment camp in India has already been described in the Japanese papers. Among the guests were Aiichiro Fujiyama, President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commercial and Industrial Economies; Tokuichi Kuribayashi, President of the South Seas Development Company; former Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Chikahiko Koizumi, and many other prominent people.

The wedding of Miss E. Krayer and Mr. P. Waldbauer took place on Thursday afternoon at the German Consulate in Yokohama at 3 p.m. The bride is the daughter of Dr. C. Krayer, who has been a prominent member of the German community of Yokohama for many years. The bridegroom, who came to Japan from Shanghai a year ago, was a well-known radio commentator in that city for a number of years. In Tokyo he is connected with the German Embassy and the Japan Broadcasting Company which daily features his comments on current affairs. His nom-de-mike, "Reggie Hollingsworth," is well known especially to short-wave listeners in America and Australia.

Several prominent foreigners in Tokyo were the guests of Mr. Yui Yokoyama at the Meiji Theater on Tuesday evening where they witnessed one of Japan's most famous Kabuki actors, Ichimura Uzaemon, give a superlative performance in the leading role of a Kabuki drama entitled "Gempei Nunohiki no Taki". Those invited included Dr. Helmuth Wohlthat, Head of the German Economic Mission, Mr. von Spindler, Count Ladislaus von Mirbach-Geldern, Dr. Rolf Breuer, Dr. E. Wickert of the German Embassy and Madame Wickert, Dr. Rolf Magener and Mr. H. von Have.

Invitations have been sent out by the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai to members of the diplomatic corps and prominent Japanese and foreign residents of the capital to a joint performance by the leading schools of Noh drama on coming Sunday at 4:30 p.m. at the Peers Club.

Press Comments

Thursday, October 12

ENEMY RAID ON OKINAWA, MIYAKO AND AMAMIOSHIMA ISLANDS

ASAHI—The raid by enemy ship-based planes on Okinawa, Miyako and Amamioshima islands clearly indicates the positiveness of the enemy's strategic intentions.

Judging from the number of carrier-based planes employed, the raid is believed to have been carried out by a task force with probably two or three aircraft carriers as its nucleus. The U.S. Pacific Fleet, since the landing operations against Morotai, Peliliu and Angaur islands, has reportedly been active in the wide area extending from the Marianas to the west Carolines, employing almost the entire strength of the Third, Fifth and Seventh Fleets.

Through the valiant fighting of our first front line Units, more than 20 of the raiding planes were destroyed. The closer the enemy approaches, the firmer grows our determination to destroy him.

"THE ANTI-AXIS LEAGUE PLAN"

MAINICHI—An amusing document, "The Anti-Axis League Plan," has been published by America, Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking. Already at the instigation of America and Britain, innumerable meetings aiming at post-war plans have been held and a great number of projects made public. These meetings and projects, while reflecting the intentions harbored by America and Britain, at the same time were propaganda measures to help the war prosecution. Accordingly, it would be utter foolishness to take them too seriously. On the other hand, it would not be advisable to overlook them altogether.

In this sense, let us take up the Anti-Axis League Plan. This plan reveals that it is based on a concept far more feeble than any of the several plans published heretofore. In the first place, what is meant by the Anti-Axis League? According to what has been noisily claimed in America and Britain, is not anything like an "Axis" supposed to be non-existent after the war? Thus, an organization claiming to have as its purpose the guarantee of post-war world security is being formed on a plan to oppose something that is non-existent. With all the enemy's bombastic talk, his propagandistic intention aiming as an immediate affect seems thus to reveal nothing but high-sounding words.

We also wish to point out the triteness of the whole concept. After the previous World War, the League of Nations was established in order to secure the peace of the world. But as this was a mere Jewish device based solely on protecting the interests of the group of victor nations, it eventually ended in a miserable failure.

Since the outbreak of the present World War, not a few Americans and British have been dallying with the question of a postwar peace setup. And among them have been some who advocated the revival of the League of Nations. The authorities concerned, however, have denied such a line of policy. Roosevelt, for instance, clearly stated that the League of Nations would not be restored. But then, what else is Anti-Axis League if not a revival of the League of Nations? If there is any difference, then, a part from the name, it is only that a few big Powers wish to monopolize the "super-State character."

This leads automatically to the third thing we wish to point out, which is the question as to which countries are to lead this Anti-Axis League. To hoodwink the world, America and Britain talk lightly of "America, Britain, the Soviet Union, and Chungking," but there is no need to stress that America and Britain have absolutely no intention of sharing world domination on equal terms with Chungking.

The point of issue is concerning the Soviet Union. In the clause regarding the "Council to Guarantee Security" in the present plan, the following is mentioned: "The Council has full powers to prevent aggression, and without confirming the intentions of all the League Members, the Council may take such action as the use of the Army, Navy, and Air Forces." But on this point of focal importance, America, Britain and the Soviet Union do not agree. This was revealed by the results of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference and even today, no point of agreement can be discovered.

Let us suppose that America, Britain and the Soviet Union are the only three great Powers left in the world. Now, if this Anti-Axis League is to use armed force to prevent aggression, in just what case would it be used? What is, after all, aggression? What troubled the League of Nations from beginning to end was the problem of defining "aggression." This problem was again brought up at Dumbarton Oaks and eventually it was impossible to reach a conclusion. And we are certain that for many years hereafter no definition of "aggression" will be found by either America or Britain. It is a problem which the intelligence of the Americans, who suppose that the War of Greater East Asia was started by the attack on Pearl Harbor, is unable to tackle.

THE ¥200,000,000 CREDIT EXTENDED TO THE PHILIPPINES

ASAHI—A full year has elapsed since the Government of the Republic of the Philippines was recognized by Japan last autumn and the Japan-Philippines Alliance Treaty concluded. The ties between Japan and the Philippines were further strengthened toward the end of last month when the Philippines Government declared war on the United States and Britain. Moreover, the important position to be occupied by the Philippines in the coming decisive battle between Japan and the United States has become a point of worldwide attention.

At this juncture, the Bank of Japan has concluded an agreement with the Philippines extending loan to the extent of ¥200,000,000 for a period of five years. This fact reveals much of the construction of Greater East Asia and the future of the war in the Pacific.

Our two countries are destined to maintain close cooperation for the full prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia in the fields of politics, economy and military affairs as is provided in the provisions of the Alliance Pact. In addition to the political and military collaboration which was already in existence, the two countries have now witnessed the laying of a corner stone for cooperation also in the field of economy. Regardless of the amount involved, this indeed deserves special notice.

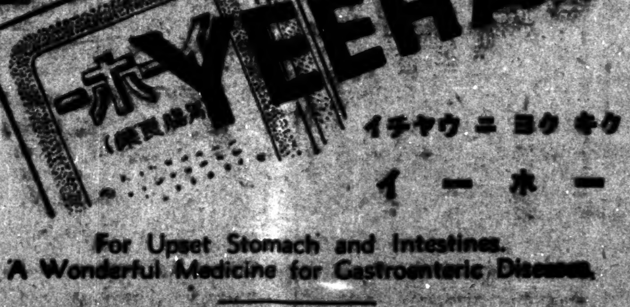
Japan has already frequently extended to our allies in Greater East Asia necessary credits through the Bank of Japan and the Southern Development Bank. It is understood that the present credit extended to the Philippines is of similar nature.

The present credit arrangement is by no means designed to economically restrict the Philippines as was the practise of the United States and Britain, just as the independence she has attained is different in character from that which the United States promised to grant in 1946.

It is unnecessary to point out that exploitation of East Asia was America's motive in promising independence to the Philippines, while the independence granted by Japan was based on the fundamental spirit of the construction and co-prosperity of East Asia. For the two countries which are bound by alliance to share both life and death, the present extension of credit is another strong pillar towards victory and construction.

Rites Held for War Dead

A memorial service expressing deep gratitude to the heroic men who fell in Omiyajima and Tinian Islands and praying for the peaceful repose of their spirits was held at the Zojoji Temple, Shiba, at 2 p.m. on Wednesday under the auspices of the Japan Buddhist Service-to-the-Nation Association and the Tokyo Buddhist Organization. Present at the rites were proxies of the Prime Minister, the War, Navy and Education Ministers, as well as members of the bereaved families and representatives of many organizations.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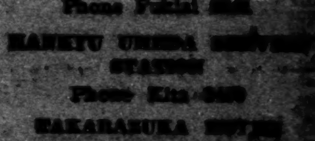

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Extension of Credit to The Philippines

The ¥200,000,000 credit which the Government of Japan, acting through the Bank of Japan, has extended to the Republic of the Philippines demonstrates in a most practical and tangible manner the helpful cooperation which exists between these two allied countries. It proves that the idea of a united Greater East Asia is not a vague theory, not even just a political doctrine, but an actual working arrangement under which the countries of this region are actively helping each other for their mutual benefit.

Just what the ¥200,000,000 credit will accomplish for the benefit of the Philippines can well be imagined in the light of the present economic situation in that country. As Finance Minister Antonio de las Alas of the Philippines has pointed out, the economic structure of the Philippines prior to the war was based on trade with the United States, with the consequence that one-third of the Government expenditure was met with import tariff on goods from the United States and with taxes on internal transactions on imported goods. This was obviously an unnatural and unhealthy condition brought about through the artificial binding of Philippine economy to American control.

The present war and the establishment of Philippine independence has brought an end to this undesirable economic dependence of the Philippines upon a distant overlord. In its place the Philippines, paralleling its political independence, has now attained the opportunity to build up its own independent economy. Development of its resources not for the enrichment of distant exploiters but for the enjoyment of its own people, establishment of its own industries to meet its own needs instead of relying on expensive foreign importations, marketing of its surplus goods in neighboring lands instead of being dependent on the whims of a single distant buyer—these are the beneficial ends to which the new Philippine economy is rapidly progressing.

But it cannot be denied that this process of economic reorientation requires capital. Furthermore the sudden dislocation of the former sources of income has left the new Government of the Philippines with a temporary paucity of funds until the new economic developments should start bringing in returns. At the same time the exigencies of war entailing the abnormal burdens of the maintenance of peace and order and the administration of relief, coming at a time when the new Government is faced with the task of expanding and consolidating its administration, have naturally created a demand for more funds.

The extension of ¥200,000,000 in credits by the Government of Japan to the Government of the Philippines at this time will therefore help to strengthen immeasurably the internal structure of the public administration in the Philippines and to stimulate economic activity in all sectors of that nation's life. It will also enable the Philippines to cope more readily with its new circumstances and to prosecute more effectively the war against the Anglo-American enemies. And the final result will be to enable the Philippines more readily to attain complete economic self-reliance and independence and to enjoy the prosperity which will come to all nations of Greater East Asia through mutual aid and cooperation.

Japan is naturally appreciative of the gracious expressions of gratitude which have been voiced by President Laurel, Ambassador Vargas, Finance Minister de las Alas, and other Filipino leaders. But Japan considers her action no more than proper and natural. Japan is happy to have extended this financial aid, for not only is Japan pledged under the Pact of Alliance with the Philippines to render every assistance possible, but Japan realizes furthermore that every aid given to any Asiatic country will help strengthen the unity of Greater East Asia which will redound to the mutual profit and glory of all the nations of this region.

The Roosevelt-Hull Split

Arthur Krock, one of America's most prominent political commentators and a close friend of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, is reported to have written in the New York Times last week that all is not well in the relations between Hull and President Roosevelt. So serious have the differences between the President and the Secretary of State become that Krock has reportedly virtually urged the latter to resign before he is completely snubbed and ignored.

It is difficult to believe that President Roosevelt, headstrong and imperious as he is, will dare break openly with the patient, tenacious, and astute veteran statesman who has so long been the pillar of strength of American diplomacy. But there is no doubt that the President and the Secretary of State do not see eye to eye on many of the most important issues in American foreign policy today.

The most conspicuous example of the difference between the two highest American leaders is to be seen in their attitude toward the treatment of Germany. Although both are committed to the impossible and impractical demand for the "unconditional surrender" of Germany, a demand rendered preposterous by the continuing might of the unconquerable German forces, Roosevelt and Hull differ widely on the treatment to be accorded to Germany after this improbable hypothetical surrender. The President, vindictive, domineering, and imprudent, has given indications that he favors the destruction of Germany as an industrial nation. Hull, cautious, sagacious, and balanced, realizes that the destruction of Germany as an industrial nation will upset the stability of Europe and wreck the economy of all the nations of the Continent with dangerous repercussions on the economy of the United States itself.

This question has already caused a major split in the American cabinet with Hull and Secretary of War Henry Stimson favoring moderation and Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., urging a plan of extreme harshness. Morgenthau's racial bias against Germany can well be understood, but President Roosevelt's open support of Morgenthau against the proved wisdom of Hull's counsels is likely to stir the aged Tennesseean no little. The President's action in taking Morgenthau with him to the recent Quebec conference while leaving Hull behind is a slight which Hull can not be expected to ignore.

Hull, old-fashioned and strict in his principles, has consistently looked askance at many of Roosevelt's New Deal capers, but he has kept his silence as long as his own jurisdiction over foreign affairs, over which he is extremely jealous, was respected. Roosevelt, while inwardly irked at Hull's disapproval of the New Deal, has heretofore respected the experienced statesman's wisdom in foreign affairs and has consistently given way to Hull's views. And thus the two have managed to work effectively together.

But now an open difference has developed, and the President has gone so far as to flaunt this difference conspicuously. Even patient Hull may not remain quiet any longer. At least Arthur Krock intimates that Hull should not. But imprudent as President Roosevelt is known to be, will he dare go so far as to break completely with as respected and valuable a personage as Hull? It remains to be seen.

A Year Ago Today
October 13, 1943

A German convoy was attacked by about 50 anti-Axis planes off the north coast of Norway, but 26 of the raiders were shot down and the rest repulsed. The convoy safely reached its destination,

THE PLIGHT OF BRITAIN

Dominions' Dependence on U.S. Presents Big Problem

Editor's Note: The following article by Kumeo Hamada appeared recently in the Gaiko Hyoron.

The other course open to Britain—the strengthening of the imperial ties—seems to be the most promising and the easiest. This theme was the basis of the speech made by ex-Foreign Secretary and present Ambassador to Washington, Lord Halifax, at Toronto when he declared that Britain, in order to maintain her position as an equal of the United States and the Soviet Union, must strengthen her ties with the British Dominions. He stated that the Westminster Statute protects the autonomy of the British Dominions and that it provides for inter-unity and interdependence among the members of the British Commonwealth, adding that nothing can be accomplished except through their unity of action in the diplomatic, military, economic, colonial and transportation fields. Like Smuts' speech, it was a demand for the reshaping of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Following Halifax's speech at Toronto, Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee announced the opening of the Imperial Conference of Dominion Prime Ministers at London from May 1 to May 16, the other Imperial Conference having been held in 1932 at Ottawa and at London in 1937. At this conference at which the Prime Minister of South Africa, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand as well as an Indian delegate and the Premier of Southern Rhodesia were present, the underlying aim was to study methods for greater inter-Empire collaboration in view of the American penetration into British possessions and the increasing dependency of Britain on her Dominions. The fact that this meeting was held on the eve of the opening of the Second Front gave it a stark significance. On April 21, just before this conference opened Churchill had remarked in the Commons that the inter-Empire ties were so strong as never before, even though it was said that the colonies were a burden to Britain while the Dominions were like ripe fruits about to fall from the limbs of the tree. He stressed the fact that as no country could force the United States to abolish her protective tariffs, so too could no nation make Britain give up her Empire.

U.S. Suspicion Aroused

The United States, of course, looked with suspicion on this conference of the British Dominion Prime Ministers. There was not only opposition to it from the United States even before the meeting opened but also from Canada, Australia and New Zealand which are greatly dependent on the United States. In fact, commenting on Churchill's speech, Secretary of State Cordell Hull left no doubt as to what was in his mind when he declared that it is hoped that the British government has no intention of taking up the question of imperial trade preference at the British Empire Conference. On the other hand, the Foreign Affairs Policy Association and the Newsweek were more blunt. The first asked whether the Dominions which were becoming more independant due to the war were going to adjust their new relationships or whether in case of conflict in Anglo-American interests, the Dominions would leave the British Empire or prepare for the worsening of their relations with the United States. The Newsweek stated that Canada, Australia and New Zealand are more dependent on the United States rather than Britain, and even suggested that the question of the dissolution or maintenance of the British Empire depends solely on the attitude of the United States.

Moreover, Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King declared that Canada could not sacrifice her good relationship with the United States for the sake of her mother country. The Sydney Daily Telegraph on May 3 stated that the time when the Dominions must follow the orders of Britain has gone by for good, and added that since Britain was not able to come to their defense in their hour of need, she could not now have the right to force the Dominions to follow her policy.

Perhaps it was deference for the attitude of the United States and the Dominions that the spokesman of the conference declared at the opening of the meeting that this conference was not called in order to force decisions on the Dominions or to plan some method to oppose some nations but that this conference was meeting for an informal discussion of the present and future problems. But what were the accomplishments of this meeting? It is to be presumed that Churchill advocated the establishment of a new British Empire comprising the smaller democracies of Western Europe, the Dominions and the colonies; that Prime Minister John Curtin favored the creation of a permanent imperial secretariate; that Smuts favored the creation of a regional system in which the Dominions would be the center; and that King of Canada had championed the freedom and autonomy of the British Dominions. Drawing inferences from the speeches by Churchill and Eden in the British Parliament, it might be presumed that some sort of a general understanding was reached among the Dominion Prime Ministers for collaboration.

Eire Still Neutral

However, on the other hand it must be pointed out that Eire today still maintains her neutrality while Canada, Australia and New Zealand are leaning more and more on the United States. The Union of South Africa is moreover trying to set up a little empire in Africa while the Indians are demanding their independence. With the weakening of the British Navy and the British merchant marine, it is inevitable that the sun should set on the British Empire. It must have been impossible therefore for the recent imperial conference to stop the centrifugal forces at work within the British Empire.

The British Empire, it must be pointed out, cannot be prevented from dissolution by mere round-table discussions. Heavily battered by Japan and Germany, caught between the pressure of the Soviet Union and the United States and with the centrifugal tendencies among the British Dominions, there is no escape for Britain from her inevitable fate. Thus Britain is left with the choice of dividing Europe into two or of forming a union or federation with the United States. Eden, in his speech on May 26, again hinted that Britain was still thinking of partitioning Europe into two spheres when he declared that Britain's relationship was closest with the countries in Western Europe and the Mediterranean and that the future is dark without Soviet cooperation. He also stated that the British Dominion Prime Ministers had reached an understanding regarding the special position now occupied by Europe. There seems to be an opinion in England that the Soviet Union will not be able to come out into Western Europe after the war because of her fatigue and the necessity for her internal rehabilitation. But that remains to be seen.

Britain may think that she can survive through the strengthening of her imperial ties. Yet the fact remains that the attacks by Japan and Germany, the American and Soviet pressure and the tendency in the Dominions to depend on the United States all are undermining her chances for survival. It seems at the present time, with the infiltration of American influence into the British Empire, that the fate of Britain lies in the hands of the United States.

(End)

The Chungking-Yenan Fracas

Strife Is Perennial—Reasons for Constant Friction Between Chiang and Chinese Reds Revealed

Editor's Note: The following article was published in the August issue of the Toa on the various problems faced by the Chungking Kuomintang.

Part I

For the past several months an increasing criticism has been heaped upon the dictatorial policy of the Chungking Kuomintang, so much so that the impression has been created generally that the dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek and the foundation of the Chungking Kuomintang have been shaken up. It has been an undeniable fact that public opinion in the Anglo-American countries which have been the greatest sympathizers of Chungking has become critical recently toward that Chinese regime and the Chungking Kuomintang. Moreover, the Chinese Communist Party has similarly launched a scathing denunciation of the Chungking regime. It is noteworthy that a sort of self-criticism has also recently been observable within the Kuomintang itself, while many of Chinese have abandoned all hopes regarding the future progress of that political party.

There are some indications that the Chinese Communists have greatly augmented their powers. When Chiang Kai-shek's punitive expedition against the Communist Party made considerable progress with the ousting of the Chinese Communists from the fertile plains of Kiangsi, the latter had only 1,000 men in the northern corner of Shensi and Chiang was about to exterminate the Party by another blow. But with the Sian affair (1936) as the turning point, the Communist Party increased in power during the past seven years and has attained its present great power with its regular force of 200,000 men and an armed defense corps of 600,000 men. Moreover, it has great influence over the young population of the nation.

Troubles Are Perennial

However, this is not the first time that the Kuomintang is experiencing such an internal difficulty. During the first period of Kuomintang-Communist collaboration between the thirteenth and fifteenth years of the republican era (1924-26), the Communist Party showed such a great power and fighting spirit that it almost overwhelmed the Kuomintang. But Chiang Kai-shek carried out his forestalling action by dismissing the anti-Communist element within his Party and by adopting the technique of the Communist Party. Moreover, at the time of the outbreak of the China Incident, the leadership of the Chinese masses in the anti-Japanese agitation was firmly held by the Communist Party through the vigorous activities of the people's front. Party enjoyed the zenith of its power at the time of the Wuhan battle. After the removal of the headquarters of the Chiang regime to Chungking, the Chungking Kuomintang has been attempting to establish its right as the only authorized party in the country and has been carrying on a struggle against Communism side by side with the war against Japan.

As may be inferred from the foregoing observation, the mutual strife between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party has been a sort of a predestined affair for contemporary China. And since its phase changes with the varying situation in international and domestic affairs, it is rather dangerous to take any partial phenomenon in weighing its specific gravity. This is particularly so at the present time when with the advent of the decisive stage of the current global war, China's complicated factors in her world and domestic affairs have been crystallized in the relations between the Chungking Kuomintang and the Communist Party.

Nature of Problems

The characteristics of the present problems between the Chungking Kuomintang and the Communist Party are to be found in the demands made on China by the Anglo-Americans concerning the prosecution of the war and the settlement of post-war problems. It is to be observed that the press in the Anglo-American nations began since last spring a tirade against the Chungking regime clamoring that "Chungking troops should disband its encirclement of Yenan and should fight the Japanese Forces instead," or that "weapons should be given to the Communist troops," or that "the Kuomintang should do away with its dictatorial policy and establish a democratic government." No doubt these demands are justifiable in the eyes of the enemy to carry out his general offensive against Japan on the Asiatic Continent. It is absolutely necessary to adjust and reconstruct the China front which has been in a state of confusion because of the mutual strife between the Chungking Kuomintang and the Communist Party. Recently, American journals showed their anger over Chungking's continued hostile attitude toward the Communist Party by saying that the American authorities "would support Yenan instead of Chungking and Tito instead of Mikhailovitch." But the real intention of the United States is not revealed in this comment, for I am inclined to believe that the policy of the United States is more realistic than that. For they must know the relative gravity of both Chungking and Yenan in China. This point has been clarified by Sun Fo substantially as follows:

"The press in the Anglo-American nations recently has been heaping criticisms on Chungking. Why? Because they entertain misgivings that Chungking is treading the roads to Fascism. They regard Chungking as an undemocratic State in which a single political party possesses absolute powers. Restrictions of the press, public meetings and speech are considered by them as tantamount to restrictions on political liberty. Basing their sentiments on such ideas and theories, they have been showing a friendly inclination toward the Communist Party rather than to the Kuomintang. However, this does not mean that the Anglo-Americans are trying to impose Communism on China. For it is not Communism in which these nations have any interest. The New York Times and the Fortune both of which represent the financial group in the United States, are alike showing a friendly sentiment toward the Communist Party. They criticize the Chungking Kuomintang for having failed to exercise democracy." (Quotation from his speech at the Central Training Quarters on April 14).

Aim of American Criticism

In other words, the United States has been "supporting" the Communist Party and demanding Chungking to practice democracy, because of the desire of the United States to see the dictatorial politics of Chungking revised, and to have Chungking's policy of State capitalism altered in order to open its markets to America. This is also clear from the fact that one of the objects of Vice-President Henry Wallace's recent visit to Chungking was to show his willingness to assist that regime in its domestic construction. This intention was later revealed by his report on China after his return to the United States. It is in effect as follows:

"We have in the United States several thousand technicians and businessmen who can assist China . . . China's post war stability consists in the rehabilitation of her agriculture and industry, and for this purpose American assistance in technique and material may be demanded. China should be industrialized. But any industrialization should be based on the reconstruction of agriculture and the reorganization of land. This is because China is an agricultural country.

"Although China should attempt to secure self-sufficiency in the supply of food provisions, I can anticipate that she can import foodstuffs such as wheat, flour, fruits as well as timber from the western part of the United States for many years. China's industrialization will require machinery for making machines as well as various other materials. During the past several years the western part of the United States has developed facilities for the production of iron and steel and machinery. There will be demand for these in China for the production of consumption goods needed for the masses in East Asia. Machinery for transportation by land, sea and air will be also needed.

Occupies Important Position

"The western part of the United States occupies an important position as regards the production of lumber, steel and aluminum needed in manufacturing aircraft and ships for East Asia. Trade is not a unilateral matter but is reciprocal. The grant of credit for the financing of economic development for East Asia is clearly needed. But such credit must be redeemed and the most satisfactory method of redemption is by means of goods. Such materials as timber, oil, silk, tea, animal furs, metal—all of which were exported to the United States by China before the war—should form the basis of China's exports to the United States after the war."

It is clear thus that the intentions of the United States are to send to China capital and technicians with the object of exploiting China. The promise of future prosperity for the United States is President Roosevelt's present to the American capitalists in preparations for the forthcoming presidential elections.

Wallace's speech does not clarify whether or not the various conditions he revealed represent merely American plans or those agreed upon already between the United States and Chungking. However, in view of his announcement of America's plans immediately following his return to the United States it seems to indicate the existence of some sort of understanding between himself and Chiang Kai-shek, even though it was delivered because of the necessity of making preparations for the coming election. What changes will these plans bring to Chungking itself, when carried into effect? It is clear that the outcome of such plans will prove an important element for deciding the future character of Chungking. But in order to examine this problem, it is necessary to examine the receptive attitude of the Chungking regime.

(To Be Continued)

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

That which men name Pain
Is no true pain:

That which men name Bliss
Is no true bliss:

Pain is forgetting God,
A mind stayed firm on God,
This is Bliss.

* * *

When a man hath come to the knowledge of God,
His heart is lightened of all its afflictions,
His doubts melt away,
And he winneth, forthright,
Release from the fruit of his deeds.

Fruits of Wisdom

There is not any benefit so glorious in itself, but it may yet be exceedingly sweetened and improved by the manner of conferring it. The virtue rests in the intent; the profit in the judicious application of the matter; but the beauty and ornament of an obligation lies in the manner of it.—Seneca.

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Our sorrows are like thunderclouds, which seem black in the distance, but grow lighter as they approach.—Richter.

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The supreme fall of falls is this, the first doubt of one's self.—Countess de Gasparin.

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What is the best government?—That which teaches us to govern ourselves.—Goethe

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A superior man is modest in his speech, but exceeds in his actions.—Confucius.

* * *

A youth of sensuality and intemperance delivers over a worn-out body to old age.—Cicero.

MUSIC OF THE REVIVED PHILIPPINES

Western Influence Plays Big Part In Native Music

Editor's Note: The editor of the "Ongaku Chishiki," or Musical Knowledge, held an interview recently with Gen Ichikawa, staff member of the Army Press Corps in the Southern Regions, upon the latter's return to Japan from the Philippines and questioned him on the role music is playing in the everyday life of the people there. The following article is a gist of what appears in the abovementioned magazine:

Editor: What is your occupation?

Narrator: I am a member of the Music Corps of the Army Press Corps in the Philippines. The personnel consists of some 16 natives including two pianists and two composer-directors who are acclaimed as the best in the islands. Through the efforts of the Army Press Corps a native music league was organized. Affiliated with this league are five local organizations, namely, the Composer-Directors Society, the Musical Performers Society, the Military Band Society, the Dance Hall Musical Association and the Theatrical Performers Society. Two or three members are selected from each society or association as representatives in the league. Mr. Aquinalio, an experienced journalist, is president of the league.

Editor: How does the music compare with that of Japan?

Narrator: When compared with Japan, you might say that their music is definitely Westernized and it is not at all strange to find a barber or shoemaker who can play the violin. In many cases music among the lower strata of society is much more advanced than the others. However, they know very little of true Japanese or European music. Although they are mostly familiar with American music they do not regard the Americans as first-rate musicians, and therefore regard themselves with high esteem musically.

Editor: Do the Filipinos use Western instruments?

Narrator: Yes, At one time there were some ancient musical instruments which the native inhabitants inherited from their forebears, but these were destroyed by the Spanish; consequently they are now extremely rare. Only in the northern part of the islands the Igorots, (a backward tribe as compared with the city inhabitants), preserve some local instruments such as the nasal flute. Also in the south there are some peculiar instruments still remaining among the Moro tribe. But on the whole, the musical instruments in the Philippines are Western.

American Jazz

Editor: How about American jazz?

Narrator: The reason that jazz is associated so much with the Filipinos is because they are fond of dancing, which is accompanied by jazz music, and this form of music is predominant in dance halls. However, in theaters jazz is not often heard. Eighty per cent of the Filipino people are influenced by Spanish music, and so, under good, leadership much improvement can be made.

Editor: What sort of music do the people like?

Narrator: They appreciate Russian music. Spanish music was introduced into the islands by Spanish priests, but as there was no definite system in its introduction, whatever they enjoyed was immediately taken up by the inhabitants. They like Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony" and also Tschaikowsky's Sixth Symphony, but they do not care for other classical compositions.

Editor: Are there many schools of music in the Philippines?

Narrator: Yes, there are many. The music course in the Philippine National University is very popular but it is the only school of music in the islands that is non-sectarian. The rest are music academies conducted by Catholics. Of these the one known as St. Escolastica is about the best, hence, the students graduating from this academy are considered superior to others. They are all instructed by nuns. There are some pianists, however, who have received their training in Germany. Including small schools, there are about 13 music academies in the islands. For some reason there has been a 15 per cent increase in the enrollment since the pre-war days. I believe the reason for this trend is that, since the people's economic conditions have become stabilized they have more money than before, and in proportion the school tuition fees have not been raised; thus the younger generation, rather than pass their time in idleness, prefer to enroll in some music academy. Another reason for the increase in the popularity of music lies in the fact that since the Japanese entered the Philippines, the status of the native musician has been raised. In the days when America governed the islands, the social status of native musicians was unrecognized. But now that music is utilized in many ways, it tends to elevate their position, and they are in great demand. A musician commands a far higher salary now compared to those in other professions. Even without the prospect of bettering their social status the Filipinos were originally a music-loving race and this was sufficient incentive to make them turn musicians.

Students Show Ability

Editor: What is the standard of these schools?

Narrator: Although students are not required to take an entrance examination, they are expected to be able to read musical scores, play the piano and sing. As a band is formed soon after their entrance it is necessary for them to have a certain amount of ability.

Editor: I understand that they have a fair operatic ability

an orchestra has been formed containing about 80 pieces, whose half interest is held by our Press Corps. It is supported by contributions obtained from various sources, thus being assured of a certain fixed monthly income. A concert is held regularly once a month, and we are kept quite busy, as we also broadcast four times monthly—thrice to the islanders and once to the United States. Apart from this, the orchestra is hired out by graduates from some musical academy as an accompaniment to one or more of their piano recitals. In addition, the orchestra "plays in" the news which is broadcast from Japan.

The Sacra-Orchestra

Besides our symphony orchestra there is a light band in Manila known as the Sacra-Orchestra, which we took out on our pacification work in the provinces, together with a group of singers. Other than this, there is a well-known band in Rondalia which, like other bands, is performing a semi-official duty.

Editor: The Philippines' Police Brass Band is considered to be very good.

Narrator: Yes, it is about the best in the islands. In fact, it was dispatched to the United States before the war. The group is called the Manila Police Corps Band, and is made up of about 60 pieces, with Lieutenant Fresnead as the band leader.

Editor: Are there any native folk-songs or popular songs composed by the Filipinos?

Narrator: Yes, they run into a considerable number, rather more of Spanish than Philippine origin. Most of them are songs accompanying dancing and they are being presented in large numbers by native composers. For our native programs we select about one half from the foreign composers and the other half from the native production. A great many of these folk-songs are very beautiful. The fact that the Spanish occupation of the Philippines dates back more than four centuries is largely responsible for Spanish songs being used as Philippine folk-songs.

Editor: Do the Filipinos like to sing?

Narrator: Yes, they are always singing. Some of their songs are composed under our guidance. It is interesting to note that many of their patriotic songs are composed for our Army. There are also some excellent songs among the tunes played by their brass band. A medley of popular songs composed for the occasion at the last Independence Memorial Day which was rendered by our Military band, was so excellent that the audience applauded in the middle of the performance and continued to clap until the music stopped.

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The Commission is remarkably silent, and no indication has been given yet about its immediate intentions. No information is available whether or when British or American members may be expected. It is unofficially understood that the Commission's first tasks will be to introduce measures to prevent the escape of German agents who are still in Finland, ensure the Finns help in the evacuation or internment of German troops in Lapland, and demand the surrender of war criminals.

Meanwhile, the Stockholm correspondent of The Times, London, said that in accordance with the armistice terms, the Finnish Government has decreed the dissolution of more than 400 organizations with Fascist or National Socialist lean-